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【临床研究】

前节光学相干断层扫描仪观察原发性闭角型青光眼激光虹膜周边切除术后前房形态的改变

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摘要: 目的 通过前节光学相干断层扫描仪(AS-OCT)观察原发性闭角型青光眼(PACG)激光虹膜周边切除术(LPI)后前房形态的改变。方法 30例(30只眼)PACG患者均行LPI,于行LPI前、后1周使用AS-OCT检查前房深度(ACD)、晶状体膨隆高度(CLR)、房角开放距离(AOD)、虹膜小梁空间面积(TISA)及瞳孔直径(PD),观察LPI前后前房形态的改变。结果 手术前眼压为 (15.923 ± 2.028) mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa),术后1周为 (14.523 ± 1.650) mmHg,术后1周眼压显著低于术前,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。LPI前患者ACD、CLR、PD与手术后1周比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。LPI后1周患者鼻侧AOD500、颞侧AOD500、鼻侧AOD750、颞侧AOD750、鼻侧TISA500、颞侧TISA500、鼻侧TISA750、颞侧TISA750及双侧平均AOD500、AOD750、TISA500、TISA750均显著大于手术前,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。结论 LPI可以显著改善PACG患者眼前房结构,AS-OCT可以客观准确地观察PACG患者的前房形态。

关键词: 前节光学相干断层扫描仪;原发性闭角型青光眼;激光虹膜周边切除术

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Anterior segment optical coherence tomography for detecting the morphological changes of anterior chamber in patients with primary angle closure glaucoma after laser peripheral iridotomy

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Abstract: **Objective** To observe the morphological changes of anterior chamber by anterior segment optical coherence tomography(AS-OCT) in patients with primary angle closure glaucoma(PACG) after laser peripheral iridotomy(LPI). **Methods** Thirty patients(30 eyes) with PACG were treated with LPI. The morphological changes of anterior chamber were observed by detecting anterior chamber depth(ACD), crystalline lens rise(CLR), angle opening distance(AOD), trabecular-iris space area(TISA) and pupil diameter(PD) before LPI and one week after LPI. **Results** Preoperative intraocular pressure was (15.923 ± 2.028) mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa), the intraocular pressure of one week after operation was (14.523 ± 1.650) mmHg, the intraocular pressure of one week after operation was significantly lower than that before operation($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in ACD, CLR and PD before and one week after LPI($P > 0.05$). The nasal AOD500, temporal AOD500, nasal AOD750, temporal AOD750, nasal TISA500, temporal TISA500, nasal TISA750, temporal TISA750, and bilateral average AOD500, AOD750, TISA500, TISA750 after one week of LPI were significantly higher than those before LPI($P < 0.01$). **Conclusions** LPI can significantly improve the structure of anterior chamber in patients with PACG. AS-OCT can objectively and accurately be used to observe the anterior chamber morphology of PACG patients.

Key words: anterior segment optical coherence tomography; primary angle closure glaucoma; laser peripheral iridotomy

原发性闭角型青光眼(primary angle closure glaucoma, PACG)是我国最常见的青光眼类型,也是最主要的致盲眼病之一^[1-2]。对于临床前期PACG

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患者,激光虹膜周边切除术(laser peripheral iridotomy, LPI)被公认为是预防因瞳孔阻滞导致急、慢性房角关闭的首选治疗方法^[3-5]。以往研究主要采用房角镜、超声生物显微镜(ultrasound biomicroscopic, UBM)检测前房形态,但房角镜是一种半定量、主观性强的检查方法,UBM也存在检查方式的有创性等缺点^[6-7]。前节光学相干断层扫描仪(anterior-segment optical coherence tomography, AS-OCT)是一种

全新的眼前节检查系统,具有检查快速、非接触、图像结果客观、分辨率高等特点^[8-10],可准确对任一方位房角结构进行客观的成像,对于诊断PACG及评价改善房角结构治疗方法具有重要意义。目前针对PACG患者应用AS-OCT评价LPI术对前房形态影响的研究仍较少。本研究通过应用AS-OCT检测PACG患者LPI前后前房各项参数并进行对比,观察LPI对PACG患者前房形态的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选取2012年6月至2013年6月在西安交通大学医学院第一附属医院眼科就诊的PACG患者为研究对象。病例纳入标准:(1)单眼原发性急性闭角型青光眼大发作的对侧眼或房角镜检查周边虹膜与小梁网有接触≤180°,房角分级为窄Ⅱ~Ⅲ;(2)暗室激发实验阳性;(3)眼压≤21 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa);(4)眼底检查杯盘比<0.4;(5)中心视野检查无视野缺损表现。本研究共纳入PACG患者30例(30只眼),男10例,女20例,年龄50~77岁,平均(60.5±9.8)岁;其中9例存在部分周边前粘连,但均<180°。

1.2 治疗方法 所有患者均给予LPI。术前40 min,采用毛果芸香碱滴入结膜囊缩瞳,共3次,各间隔10 min。再滴奥布卡因表面麻醉,装Adison镜。在上方11点钟或1点钟位根部虹膜,YAG激光机进行激光穿透,平均射击能量为8.4 mJ,击穿次数为4次,射击后可见虹膜后色素自孔洞涌入前房,且形成的虹膜根部孔洞直径>0.2 mm,表示LPI手术成功。术后常规应用氟米龙滴眼液滴眼,每日4次,共1周,并监测眼压。

1.3 眼部检查 分别于患者行LPI前、后1周,行眼压及前房的AS-OCT检测。眼部检查均由同一位熟练的眼科医师完成。

1.3.1 眼压 采用Topcon CT-80A气动式眼压计测量眼压,每眼测量3次,取平均值。

1.3.2 AS-OCT检查 应用Visante OCT(Carl Zeiss Meditec, Inc, Dublin, CA)检测患者前房结构,检查室为标准暗室,照明度<20 lx,注意暗室环境的控制,尽可能使术前和术后患者瞳孔大小一致。检查时患者取坐位,扫描图像取经瞳孔中心水平位(颞侧-鼻侧)前房横断面扫描,并调整适当倾角使虹膜平面平行于扫描基面,且出现角膜反射线时采集最佳图像(图1),每只眼每次取3幅图像,取各图像测量参数的平均值。LPI后增加采集周边虹膜激光孔处房角结构图像。检查结果分析参照Pavlin标准^[11],使用自带房角前房测量工具,手动识别巩膜

突,由AS-OCT识别的角膜、房角、虹膜边界,生成房角开放距离(angle opening distance, AOD)、虹膜小梁空间面积(trabecular-iris space area, TISA)、前房深度(anterior chamber depth, ACD)、晶状体膨隆高度(crystalline lens rise, CLR)、瞳孔直径(pupil diameter, PD)等数值。房角参数测量:(1)AOD(AOD500和AOD750)的测量:如图2所示,自巩膜突向角膜内皮面延伸至500 μm或750 μm处,此处与虹膜前平面间的距离,即为AOD;(2)TISA(TISA500和TISA750)的测量:如图3所示,自巩膜突向角膜内皮面延伸至500 μm或750 μm处,作垂直线与虹膜平面相交,自巩膜突作垂线与虹膜平面相交,此梯形所包围的面积,即为TISA^[12-14]。前房参数的测量(图4):(1)ACD:角膜顶点处角膜内表面至晶状体前表面距离;(2)CLR:晶状体前表面距双侧巩膜突连线的距离,高于连线为正值,低于连线为负值;(3)PD。

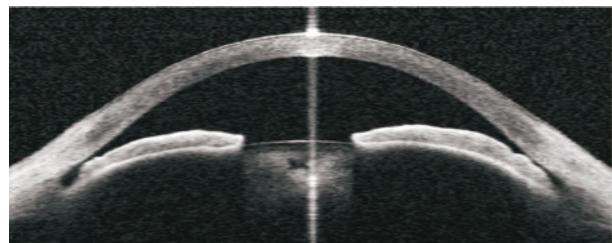


图1 PACG 临床前期患者治疗前经瞳孔中心水平位前房 AS-OCT 图像

Fig. 1 AS-OCT images of the patients with pre-clinical PACG through the pupil center horizontal position

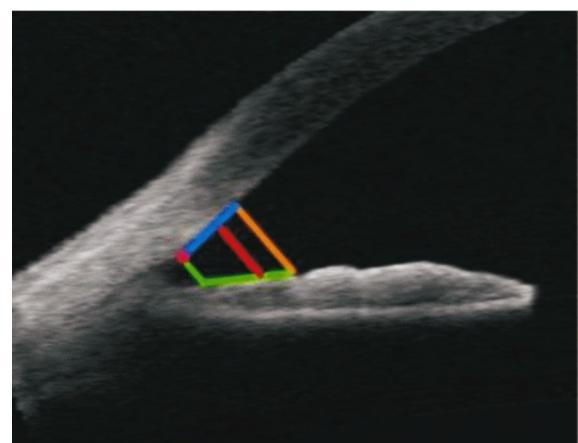


图2 AOD 的测量(AOD500 或 AOD750 代表自巩膜突向角膜内皮面延伸 500 μm 或 750 μm,作垂直线与虹膜平面相交,此垂直线的长度)

Fig. 2 Measurement of AOD (from the scleral spur extending 500 μm or 750 μm to the corneal endothelium, draw a vertical line and the iris plane intersection, the vertical line length is AOD500 or AOD750)

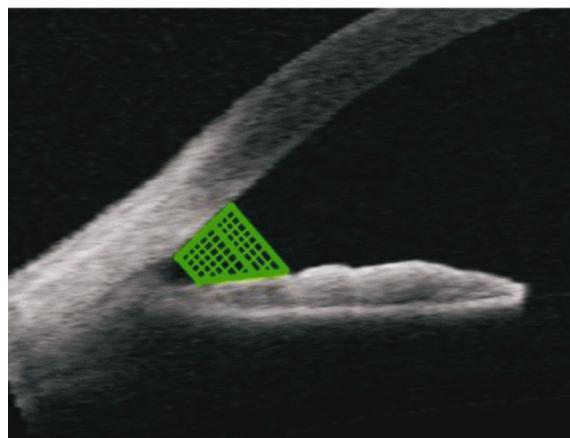


图3 TISA的测量(TISA500或TISA750代表自巩膜突向角膜内皮面延伸500 μm或750 μm,作垂直线与虹膜平面相交,自巩膜突作垂线与虹膜平面相交,此梯形所包绕的面积即为TISA500或TISA750)

Fig.3 Measurement of TISA (from the scleral spur extending 500 μm or 750 μm to the corneal endothelium, draw a vertical line to the iris plane intersection, from scleral spur to draw a vertical line to iris plane intersection, the trapezoidal area is TISA500 or TISA750)

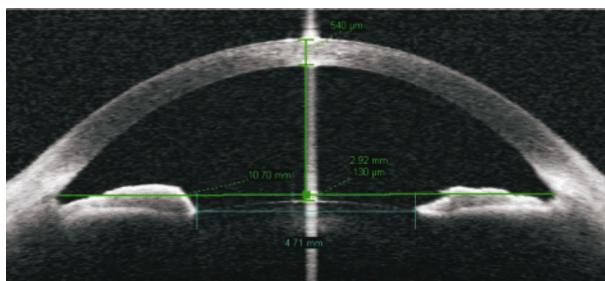


图4 AS-OCT图像的前房实测参数

Fig.4 Anterior measured parameters in AS-OCT images

1.4 统计学处理 应用SPSS 13.0软件进行统计学分析,计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,描述前房角各参数取鼻颞侧平均值,对手术前后的AS-OCT参数进行配对t检验,并计算术后参数的增加幅度[(术后值-术前值)/术前值×100%]; $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 手术前后眼压变化 手术前眼压为(15.923 ± 2.028)mmHg,术后1周为(14.523 ± 1.650)mmHg,术后1周眼压显著低于术前,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

2.2 手术前后前房的改变 结果见表1。LPI前患者ACD、CLR、PD与手术后1周比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。术后1周随诊患者使用裂隙灯检查及AS-OCT检查虹膜周边切开孔,均显示为通畅有效切开孔(图5),且未见LPI并发症。

表1 30例PACG患者LPI前后前房参数比较

Tab.1 Comparison of anterior parameters in 30 patients with PACG before and after LPI ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

前房参数	LPI前	LPI后1周	变化幅度	t	P
ACD/mm	1.997 ± 0.220	2.006 ± 0.220	0.4%	-1.371	0.181
CLR/mm	0.831 ± 0.230	0.843 ± 0.220	1.4%	-0.864	0.395
PD/mm	3.858 ± 0.730	3.762 ± 0.710	-2.4%	2.381	0.267

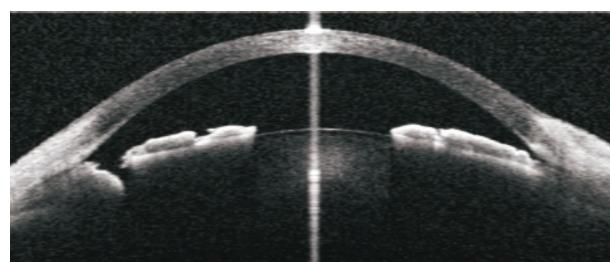


图5 LPI后1周时经虹膜周边切口AS-OCT图像显示根部虹膜完全贯通

Fig.5 AS-OCT images by iris peripheral incision after 1 week of LPI showed that the root of iris was completely unblocked

2.3 手术前后房角参数的改变 结果见表2。LPI术后1周患者鼻侧AOD500、颞侧AOD500、鼻侧AOD750、颞侧AOD750、鼻侧TISA500、颞侧TISA500、鼻侧TISA750及双侧平均AOD500、AOD750、TISA500、TISA750均显著大于术前,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。

表2 30例PACG患者LPI前后鼻颞侧前房角参数比较

Tab.2 Comparison of nasal and temporal anterior angle parameters in 30 patients with PACG before and after LPI ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

前房参数	LPI前	LPI后1周	变化幅度	t	P
鼻侧AOD500/mm	0.070 ± 0.046	0.172 ± 0.084	145%	-9.296	0.000
颞侧AOD500/mm	0.077 ± 0.051	0.199 ± 0.094	158%	-7.860	0.000
鼻侧AOD750/mm	0.115 ± 0.050	0.252 ± 0.119	119%	-8.459	0.000
颞侧AOD750/mm	0.127 ± 0.070	0.297 ± 0.128	134%	-8.624	0.000
鼻侧TISA500/mm ²	0.031 ± 0.021	0.066 ± 0.029	113%	-8.430	0.000
颞侧TISA500/mm ²	0.039 ± 0.026	0.074 ± 0.033	88%	-7.030	0.000
鼻侧TISA750/mm ²	0.054 ± 0.030	0.118 ± 0.052	119%	-9.137	0.000
颞侧TISA750/mm ²	0.064 ± 0.037	0.136 ± 0.058	113%	-7.999	0.000
双侧平均AOD500/mm	0.073 ± 0.041	0.186 ± 0.082	154%	-9.275	0.000
双侧平均AOD750/mm	0.121 ± 0.051	0.275 ± 0.115	127%	-9.421	0.000
双侧平均TISA500/mm ²	0.035 ± 0.021	0.070 ± 0.029	100%	-8.280	0.000
双侧平均TISA750/mm ²	0.059 ± 0.030	0.127 ± 0.052	115%	-9.004	0.000

3 讨论

PACG是我国最常见的青光眼类型,研究表明,大部分未发生功能性房角关闭的患者对LPI治疗有效^[13]。以往研究多使用房角镜或UBM评价闭角型青光眼的房角形态。房角镜检查房角依然是评判房角结构的主要标准,但此检查要求检查者有比较丰富的经验,检查结果具有一定的主观性,获取的是一种半定量检查结果,无法检查暗室下的房角形态。UBM是相对客观的房角结构成像工具,He^[15]、

Gazzard^[16]、宋金鑫等^[17]通过UBM检测房角结构的研究证实LPI后周边前房增宽、房角开放。UBM的不足是检查时需放置水杯,探头接触角膜,无法排除水杯及探头对房角结构的影响^[18]。

AS-OCT是采用1310 nm红外激光作为探测光源,应用激光干涉原理,准确获取眼前段组织的边界信息,其成像具有较高的分辨率和良好的可重复性^[19]。LPI治疗PACG的有效性也体现在房角结构的改变上,AS-OCT可以精确地量化分析LPI前后PACG患者房角形态的量化改变。本研究结果显示,LPI后1周患者眼压显著低于术前,LPI前患者ACD、CLR、PD与术后1周比较差异均无统计学意义。与How等^[20]研究结果接近。本研究结果显示,LPI后1周患者鼻侧AOD500、颞侧AOD500、鼻侧AOD750、颞侧AOD750、鼻侧TISA500、颞侧TISA500、鼻侧TISA750及双侧平均AOD500、AOD750、TISA500、TISA750均显著大于术前。说明LPI治疗可明显缓解瞳孔阻滞,减少周边虹膜膨隆状态,有效增宽房角结构,此结果与See^[21]及Huang等^[22]研究结果一致。综上所述,对于PACG患者,LPI可以明显增宽房角参数(AOD及TISA),但对中央前房深度及晶体位置无影响。

本研究的局限性为随诊时间过短,为了更加科学地评价PACG行LPI治疗的有效性,还需要更大样本量、更长时间的随诊观察,进一步观察远期房角结构的改变与疾病病程进展的关系。

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